

NEW GOODS.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Millinery and Notions for spring and summer is now very full and complete. The purchases were made by Mr. Ayres in person, who remains in New York the entire season and buys only when the goods are the right kind and quality, and the prices are the very lowest that cash can obtain. To farmers and mechanics we can offer the best goods in the market at prices as low as any house in the west, and that very few houses can duplicate. Come and see for yourself.

L. S. AYRES & CO.,
Trade Palace,
Indianapolis.

THERE IS NO END
TO THE BARGAINS WE ARE OFFERING IN

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

BLACK IRON GRENADES.

PLAIN, STRIPED, & FANCY COLORED.

We are way ahead of all competitors. We have the inside track on the goods and mean to keep it.

Don't Buy Until You Have Seen Our Stock.

66 EAST WASHINGTON ST. IND.

Adams & Hatch

CENTAUER LINIMENTS

Alloy pains, subdues swellings, heat burns, and will cure rheumatism, sprains, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles, \$1.

Children cry for Castoria—Pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS.

GENERAL MARKET REVIEW.

MONEY NOTES.

The Bulletin, New York, of May 2, says: The steady drain of specie and bullion from the Bank of England, during the past week or ten days, resulted, as was anticipated, in the bank's advancing its rates of discount on Thursday, to 4 per cent. The reduction in specie and bullion during the week preceding, amounted to \$2,920,000. This movement of specie is chiefly, if not entirely, to France, where the preparation for the resumption of specie payment requires the Bank of France to be well fortified with coin. Practically, specie payment has been resumed already, there being no premium on gold in Paris; or, more properly speaking, no discount on the paper circulation. The advance in the rate of discount by the bank of England put up sterling exchange in New York yesterday to 400@401. The inside figure would scarcely admit of shipments of specie from New York to London, but at 401, if the market should come squarely up to that figure, gold would be freely exported. The effect of the change in the bank rate upon the manufacturing money here is not apparent, as yesterday's setting day in that city, and the Exchange was closed. The Chicago Tribune declares: Money is seeking investments in Chicago from every direction. In one day during the week \$150,000 was offered here to loan by country banks in Iowa. Banks in other states seek to place these loans. Banks in other states are buying government bonds, and for Chicago city and Cook county bonds. The demand for these last two is much greater than the supply. Money avoids stocks of all kinds, real estate paper, and even the bonds of manufacturing companies and railroads. There is a distinction to be made in reference to the money market. The facts cited show that money in the sense of currency is plenty, but the condition of the money market is much more than a question of currency. Money is not a question of the money whose movements are recorded in the money market. The deposits with bankers, and the demands on them for loans are the great factors of the money market, and of these currency forms but a fraction. Currency is not a question of the money whose movements are recorded in the money market. The deposits with bankers, and the demands on them for loans are the great factors of the money market, and of these currency forms but a fraction. Currency is not a question of the money whose movements are recorded in the money market. The deposits with bankers, and the demands on them for loans are the great factors of the money market, and of these currency forms but a fraction.

COFFEE AND SUGAR.

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

The following discussion by the New York Bulletin may be of service to the trade, as it is a careful and discriminating view of the situation: These two articles not only go together, in a large measure, in consumption; but it so happens that, just now, they are moving together statistically. Last summer, we appeared to be threatened with a coffee famine, owing to the lightness of the Rio crop and prices advanced in this market about ten cents per pound; it so happened, however, as has been experienced under like circumstances before, that the rise in price severely checked consumption, and the stocks of coffee in the world's markets of distribution are now exceptionally large. The following statement shows the stocks of coffee in Europe at the beginning of the month:

STOCKS OF COFFEE IN EUROPE APRIL 1ST.

1873. 1874.

Holland. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

Antwerp. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

Hamburg. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

Trieste. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

Genoa. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

London. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

Total. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

Thus it appears the light Rio crop of last year has been followed by an increase in European stocks of 714 cwt., as compared with last year, and a similar increase has occurred also in the United States markets, the stock of Rio at the latest date being 154,282 bags, against 104,727 bags a year ago. It is also to be noted that the imports of coffee into Europe have been materially larger this year than last, as will appear from the following state-

ment of the arrivals in the leading countries during the first quarter of the year:

IMPORTS OF COFFEE, FIRST QUARTER OF THE YEAR.

1873. 1874.

Holland. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

Antwerp. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

Hamburg. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

Trieste. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

Genoa. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

London. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

Total. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

In sugar, the movement has been very similar, showing a large accumulation of stocks and an increased importation during the first quarter of the current year. The stocks of sugar in England and the Continent are almost unprecedentedly large, being on the 1st of April 4,644,000 cwt., against average of 2,536,000 cwt. at the same date of the two preceding years, as will appear from the following statement:

STOCKS OF SUGAR IN EUROPE APRIL 1ST.

1872. 1873. 1874.

Holland. 1,000,000. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

Antwerp. 1,000,000. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

Hamburg. 1,000,000. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

Trieste. 1,000,000. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

Genoa. 1,000,000. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

London. 1,000,000. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

Total. 1,000,000. 1,000,000. 1,000,000.

The imports of sugar at the same places, for the first three months of the year, were 4,643,000 cwt., against 3,768,000 cwt. for the same period of 1873. Undoubtedly, these large accumulations of the two staples, articles of groceries are due, to a large extent to the commercial depression which, since last summer has fallen alike upon Europe and America. The general necessity for economy in expenditures has contracted the consumption of sugar, so far as it may be used as a luxury; and the same causes have operated on coffee, partly by inducing an enlarged consumption of cheaper articles and partly by lessening the demand for the pure article. Much as both these articles may seem necessary to the comfort of the breakfast table, yet in hard times they are the very first to show the effects of economy. The very poorest have to dispense with them; and the large masses who may still be able to continue their consumption use them more sparingly. And this contraction of consumption is all the more certain to take place when, in addition to the influence of a general depression of business, a short crop has put up the price of the articles; as has been the case in respect to coffee. When Rio coffee rose to 25¢ cents in this market on the short crop in Brazil, nothing could be more certain than that, on the one hand, supplies would be attracted from other points, and that, on the other, the consumption would be severely curtailed; and hence it is not surprising that, within three months after the rise, the price has fallen to 24¢ cents. Yet there were those who eagerly bought coffee at 40¢ per cent, above its present price and imagined they saw a fortune in those figures. What we have recently gone through in the coffee market we may apparently see repeated in the sugar trade. Reports from Havana indicate some probability of a short crop in the Spanish West Indies. How far these reports may be exaggerated to benefit Cuban planters we do not just now wish to say; but there are those in this city who appear to regard the rumors as a sufficient reason for an advance in the price of sugar. It may be well for such to remember what has been our experience in coffee. A year ago Rio coffee of the grade sold at 19¢ cents; the prospect of a short crop induced speculation in the sugar trade, and the price advanced to 21¢ cents; but not before the high price had caused preparations in Brazil which are likely to give us this year an extraordinary crop, with the consequent probability of a still further decline in the article.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.

Some interesting statements are made by the Railway Review. Careful statistics have been prepared of our foreign commerce, while those appertaining to the much greater interests of internal trade seem to have been almost wholly and in some cases intentionally ignored. Even the census reports, which purport to contain an inventory of the property and business of the people, and which in some matters descend to the minutest details, are silent with respect to the millions of dollars represented by railways, ships and other instruments of internal transportation, and to much greater value of commodities moved by them. The value of commodities annually moved by roads in 1872 is estimated at over \$10,000,000, and their gross receipts reached the enormous sum of \$473,241,055. The commerce of the cities of the Ohio river alone has been carefully estimated at over one billion six hundred million dollars per annum. Some conception of the immense trade carried on upon the inland lakes may be found from the fact that during the entire season of navigation in 1872 an average of one vessel every nine minutes, day and night, passed Fort Gratiot light-house, near Port Huron. It is probably safe to say that the value of the commerce is 10 times greater than our trade with all foreign nations, and that the amount annually paid for transportation is more than double the entire revenues of the government. Cheap and ample facilities for the interchange of commodities between the widely separated sections of our country and with foreign nations, constitute the prime conditions of national progress and prosperity. By reason of the failure of existing systems of transportation to fully meet these conditions commerce is impeded, agricultural languishes, labor is inadequately rewarded, food is unnecessarily taxed, exportations are diminished, and nearly all the most important business interests of the country are depressed. Hence the most important question now pressing for solution is, "How shall cheaper and better facilities for transportation be provided?"

COFFER MINES.

The Marquette (Mich.) Mining Journal confirms our recent statements in regard to the probable increase in the production of copper during this year and says: "The copper interest is in a more healthy condition than ever before, and the results of the business of 1874 will show a larger number of dividend-paying mines than for any previous year." Since the close of navigation last year the mines have been by no means idle, and estimating moderately, 9,500 tons have been turned out in the lake region, of which it is stated Houghton County has given 8,000 tons; Keweenaw, 1,300, and Ontonagon, 200 tons. In this connection, it will be interesting to watch the progress of operations on Isle Royal in the western and southwestern part of which the indications are favorable.

GENERAL MARKET REVIEW.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE INDIANAPOLIS WHOLESALE MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING, May 4.

There was a stronger outlook in the markets and a decidedly firm disposition by sellers to stand by the ruling prices and to ask a little advance. Corn is firm in elevator at 67¢ for yellow and high mixed. Rice is scarce and selling above the market, in some instances up to 70¢. Rye is worth \$1.03. In the butter market there is a fearful looking for a sudden downfall, and prices are weak. Groceries firm for staple goods and a disposition to advance coffee and sugars.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD—
Flour. 1,300 barrels
Wheat. 350 bushels
Corn. 2,300 " "
Rye. 400 " "
Barley. 400 " "

Flour—Is steady and unchanged in price.

Family brands. 7.50 per 75

Extra. 5.00 per 75

Low grades. 3.50 per 75

Flour—Very scarce; demand exceeds the supply. It is quoted at \$2.25 per barrel, middling at \$2.25.

Wheat—Is quoted, in elevator, at \$1.03 1/2 for No. 1, and \$1.04 for No. 2.

Corn—Strong and advancing. Clear yellow and white, mixed, is quoted at 67¢ per bushel, delivered in elevator.

Rye—But little on the market. Quotations are held firm at 50¢ per bushel.

Barley—Quotations are held at \$1.25.

BUCKINGHAM MATERIALS.

The market for building materials is improving as the season advances, with the promise of a good spring trade.

Timber—First and second clear pine, \$35 per M; stock boards, \$25. Joists, scantling, etc., less than 18 feet, \$25; 18 feet, \$24; 24 feet, \$23.50; dressed siding, \$25; flooring, Georgia hard pine, \$25, and common, \$24.50, according to quality.

Shingles, \$14.50 per 1000; poplar, \$13.50. The above are retail prices.

Cement is quoted at \$2.25 per barrel. Plaster Paris—Michigan, \$1.50 per barrel; Newark, \$1.50 per barrel. Lime—Huntington, \$5; Flat Rock, \$5; and common, \$4.50.

Brick, \$3 per M. Fire clay, 75¢ per bushel. Building brick, \$2.50 per 1000, according to quality. Lath, 1/2 inch, \$1.25 per 1000; 3/4 inch, \$1.50; 1 inch, \$1.75; and 1 1/2 inch, \$2.00.

Discount fifty-five per cent, off above.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The local butter market is weak. A choice article is worth 25¢, but large buyers can not get it for less than 24¢.

The prices below are those of J. H. Budd & Co., and such as they stand by for this week:

BUTTER—Prime roll. 25¢

Roll. 24¢

Common mixed. 23¢

BEANS—Prime Navy. 15¢

Common mixed. 14¢

GREENWAX—Common mixed. 15¢

DRY APPLES—10¢

FRUIT—Common mixed. 40¢

POULTRY—Live.

Geese, per lb. 15¢

Fowls. 3.00 per 25

Roosters. 1.75

Ducks. 2.75

RAISINS—Quoted at 7¢.

HONEY—Is quoted at \$1.50 per barrel.

HORS—At 40¢ per pound.

HOES—Is bought at 12¢ per pound.

ONIONS—New York. \$1.50 per bushel.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, \$1.00 per bushel for best Peabodys, and hard to get; common, \$1.50 per bushel; cabbage, \$2.25 per barrel.

DRUGS.

No new features have been developed in this market, and trade is quiet.

Alcohol at \$1.50 per gallon, per pound, 45¢.

Camphor, per pound, 45¢.

Cinnamon, per pound, 45¢.

Form, per pound, \$1.00.

Copperas, barrels, per pound, 25¢.

Cream tartar, per lb., 45¢.

Calab, per lb., 25¢.

Genuine, 45¢.

Magnesia, carb, 25¢.

Oil, castor, No. 1, per gallon, \$2.50.

Oil, bergamot, per gallon, 50¢.

Oil, olive, 25¢.

Oil, poplar, 25¢.

Oil, cedar, 25¢.

Oil, nutmeg, 25¢.

Oil, clove, 25¢.

Oil, cinnamon, 25¢.

Oil, pepper, 25¢.

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TOBACCO—Royal is quoted at 75¢ per lb. of No. 1, and 70¢ per lb. of No. 2. Bright leaf, No. 1, is quoted at 75¢ per lb. of No. 1, and 70¢ per lb. of No. 2. Dark leaf, No. 1, is quoted at 75¢ per lb. of No. 1, and 70¢ per lb. of No. 2.

Nothing new can be reported for this market, and trade is quiet.

Hay—Loose Timothy is quoted at \$18 per ton from wagons. Tight pressed is quoted at \$18 per ton from wagons.

Straw—Is selling at 50¢ per hundred pounds.

IRON AND STEEL.

Business is improving and prices are firm.

Bar iron 1 1/2 inch to 4 inches by 3/4 inch to 1 inch, 4 1/2¢; 1 1/2 inch round, 3 1/2¢; other sizes, 4 1/2¢.

House shoes—Quoted at \$2.50 per pair, and mule shoes at \$2.50 per pair.

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